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RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEOTROPICAL CRANE-FLIES (TIPULIDÆ, DIPTERA), XI

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The preceding instalment under this title was published in September, 1938 (JOURNAL OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 46: 327-337). The crane-flies described at this time are from Potrerillos, "The Valley of the Clouds," in Chiriqui, northern Panama, where they were collected by Mr. D. V. Brown, February to May 1934, and Mr. J. W. MacSwain, May to June 1935. My deep thanks are extended to the collectors of this rich material. All types are preserved in my private collection of the Tipulidæ of the World. Only a portion of the novelties are described at this time, the entire collection being rich and varied in species.

Genus *Tipula* Linnæus

Subgenus **Neotipula** new.

Frontal prolongation of head slender; nasus elongate. Antennæ 13-segmented; flagellar segments three to nine, inclusive, with a conspicuous lobe on distal half, this lobe exceeding one-half the length of the segment and producing a weak pectinated appearance; setæ of flagellum reduced, restricted to a series on outer face of segment on opposite side from the pectination; no basal enlargement on any of the segments; verticils lacking; terminal segment elongate, subequal in length to the penultimate. Tibial spur formula 1-1-2; claws large, each with an obtuse lobe before midlength. Sternopleural setæ sparse, small and pale. Wings with squama naked; veins unusually glabrous, beyond cord including a very restricted series of tiny trichia on vein R_{4+5} . Venation: R_s shorter than $m-cu$; R_2 before fork of R_{3+4} ; veins R_3 and R_{4+5} nearly straight, not sinuous at near midlength, as in

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Holorusia, cell R_3 consequently not constricted at this point; vein M conspicuously arched before fork; $m-cu$ long, cell M_4 unusually wide, at margin only a little shorter than cells M_1 to M_3 combined.

Type of subgenus.—*Tipula* (*Neotipula*) *pectinella* new species. (Neotropical Region).

Besides the subgenotype, it would appear that *Tipula maya* Alexander likewise belongs here. The strict affinities are very uncertain. The nature of the antennæ, as the lack of a basal enlargement and accompanying verticils on the flagellar segments, is more suggestive of *Holorusia* than of *Tipula* but the venation of the radial field precludes its reference to the former genus. I prefer to consider it as being more closely related to *Tipula* while emphasizing these points of difference. It seems entirely possible that the group will eventually be elevated to full generic rank.

Tipula (**Neotipula**) **pectinella** new species.

Size large (wing over 35 mm.); general coloration of notum reddish brown, the scutum behind traversed by a blackened band; pleura yellow, with a narrow dorso-longitudinal brown stripe; halteres brownish black, the knobs obscure yellow; legs brownish yellow, the femora with tips broadly blackened, preceded by a slightly narrower pale yellow ring; wings with a rich brown suffusion, variegated by sparse darker brown and more abundant cream-colored areas; R_2 shortly before fork of R_{3+4} ; abdominal tergites dark reddish brown, with narrow, more blackish stripes.

MALE.—Length about 30 mm.; wing 36 mm.; antenna about 4 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head and the palpi black. Antennæ dark brown, the first flagellar segment paler; structure as above described. Head dark brown, the posterior orbits dull yellow; anterior vertex relatively narrow, about one-half wider than the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum yellow, narrowly darkened on median border. Mesonotal præscutum with the ground-color obscure yellow, almost covered by four reddish brown stripes, the sublateral portions of the sclerite deepening to black, the extreme border yellow; scutum with median area obscure yellow, the lobes reddish brown, the entire distal fourth of scutum traversed by a blackened band; scutellum dark gray, parascutella brown, the cephalic and caudal portions yellow; mediotergite plumbeous gray, the posterior and lateral portions broadly brownish black. Pleura yellow, with a narrow, dark brown, longitudinal stripe extending from the cervical margin across the dorsal pleurites, passing through the anterior spiracle, ending at wing-root. Halteres long, brownish black, the extreme base of stem and apex of knob obscure yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora brownish yellow, darker outwardly, the tips broadly blackened, preceded by a

slightly narrower pale yellow ring; tibiæ light brown, the bases more whitened, the tips narrowly infuscated; tarsi light brownish yellow. Wings with a strong rich brown suffusion, sparsely variegated by darker brown and more numerous cream-colored areas; the chief dark spot lies at near two-thirds the length of cell *M*; the cream-colored areas occupy cell *M* before and beyond the dark spot, across the cubital and anal cells, and in the outer medial field; cell *Sc* uniformly dark brown; veins reddish brown, the obliterative areas at cord small but conspicuous. Venation: Petiole of cell *M*₁ a little longer than *m*; cell 2nd *A* wide.

Abdominal tergites dark reddish brown, with three narrow blackish stripes that are more or less interrupted at the posterior borders of the segments, especially the median stripe; basal tergite brightened medially; extreme caudal margins of segments pale; sternites more uniformly reddish brown; hypopygium a little brightened. Male hypopygium with the eighth sternite conspicuously produced beyond the level of remainder of hypopygium.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 20, 1935 (MacSwain).

The most similar species seems to be *Tipula maya* Alexander, of Guatemala, still known only from the unique female type in which the antennæ were broken. The essentials of venation of the two species are very similar and it seems certain that *maya* will likewise be found to belong to this new group.

***Tipula browniana* new species.**

Belongs to the *glaphyoptera* group; general coloration yellow, the præscutum with four pale brown stripes, the intermediate pair irregular, broken before midlength, behind this point closely approximated or fused; antennæ short, bicolored; halteres yellow; femora brownish yellow, with a narrow pale brown subterminal ring, preceded by a clearer yellow annulus; wings light yellow, with a tessellated brown pattern; *R*₁₊₂ entire; *Rs* long; abdomen yellow, the basal tergites narrowly lined sublaterally with dark; male hypopygium with a small median lobe in membrane between eighth and ninth sternites, this bearing long conspicuous setæ.

MALE.—Length about 13 mm.; wing 14 mm.; antenna about 3 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow; nasus distinct; palpi with basal three segments yellow, the terminal segment dark brown. Antennæ relatively short, if bent backward extending about to wing-root; basal three segments light yellow, the remainder of flagellum bicolored, yellow, with the small basal enlargements abruptly black; verticils a little longer than the segments. Head obscure yellow; posterior orbits and a slight cloud on anterior vertex pale brown; anterior vertex relatively wide, approximately five times the diameter of scape; vertical tubercle low, its cephalic end very feebly notched.

Pronotum yellow, faintly darkened medially above. Mesonotal præscutum

yellow with four pale brown stripes; intermediate stripes irregular in outline, on cephalic third of sclerite widely separated, slightly broken at this point and thence forming a single median stripe to the suture; lateral stripes narrow, the margins laterad of these stripes less evidently darkened; scutum yellow, the lobes and a narrow but conspicuous median vitta pale brown; scutellum broadly pale yellow, the parascutella darker; mediotergite yellow, with a broad, conspicuous, pale brown, median line. Pleura yellow, the dorsopleural region a little darker; pleurotergite weakly infumated. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora brownish yellow, the bases clearer yellow, with a narrow pale brown subterminal ring, preceded by a much wider, clearer yellow annulus; tibiae yellow, the tips weakly infumated; tarsi yellow, the outer segments brown. Wings light yellow, the costal and prearcular fields more saturated yellow; a conspicuous tessellated pale brown pattern, as follows: Four subcostal areas, the first postarcular, including bases of cells *R* and *M*; second area at about one-third the length of cell *R*, reaching vein *M* behind; third area at origin of *Rs*, not reaching *M*; fourth area stigmal, confluent with a major darkening on anterior cord; remaining cells of wing with zigzag brown clouds, subequal in extent to the yellow ground; outer half of cell *R*₅ and most of *M*₃ uniformly pale; veins yellow, infuscated in the clouded areas. Venation: *R*₁₊₂ pale but entire; *Rs* long, about two and one-half times *m-cu*; petiole of cell *M*₁ subequal to *m*.

Abdomen yellow, the basal tergite narrowly lined laterally with darker; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite transverse, the caudal margin crenulate, with a very shallow U-shaped median notch; dorsal surface of tergite with a median furrow. Outer dististyle relatively long, narrowed on basal third, sinuous. Inner dististyle relatively broad, the posterior angle at base rounded. Basistyle produced into a setiferous lobe, its dorsal angle prolonged into a conical spine immediately behind the insertion of the inner dististyle. Membrane between eighth and ninth sternite with a small subglobular or short-oval median lobe that bears more than a score of very long strong setæ.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,500 feet, May 12, 1934 (Brown).

Tipula browniana is named in honor of the collector, Mr. D. V. Brown. The species most resembles forms such as *T. absona* Alexander, of Ecuador, and allies, differing especially in the pattern of the mesonotum and wings, and in the structure of the male hypopygium. There are several species of the group having a checkered wing-pattern, these differing among themselves in the presence or absence of vein *R*₁₊₂, the coloration of the femora, the wing-pattern and venation, and in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Tipula scriptella new species.

General coloration of thorax obscure yellow, the præscutum with dark stripes; pleura with a complete dark brown girdle on mesepisternum; halteres obscure yellow; femora yellow, with a relatively narrow and ill-defined pale brown subterminal ring; wings brown, streaked longitudinally with whitish and variegated with small darker brown areas; abdominal tergites yellow, with three brown stripes, the sternites with a similar median vitta.

FEMALE.—Length about 17 mm.; wing 15 mm.

Head behind obscure yellow, the anterior part destroyed.

Mesonotum obscure yellow pollinose, with dark brown stripes on præscutum; central portion of mediotergite darkened, the sides broadly pale. Pleura obscure yellow, variegated with dark brown, including a complete transverse girdle from lateral margin of præscutum across the dorsopleural membrane, involving most of the mesepisternum; pleurotergite slightly darkened. Halteres obscure yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with a relatively narrow and ill-defined pale brown subterminal ring; tibiæ yellow, the tips narrowly darkened; basal two tarsal segments yellow, the tips very narrowly darkened, the outer tarsal segments uniformly brown. Wings with the ground color brown, conspicuously variegated with darker brown and whitish subhyaline, the latter chiefly distributed as a central streak involving the middle third of wing, including cell *1st M*₂ and bases of all outer medial cells, reaching the margin in cell *R*₅; cubital and anal cells likewise extensively whitened; cell *C* uniform medium brown; cell *Sc* with four small dark areas, the second at origin of *Rs*, all but the last involving the radial field behind; cells *R*₃ and *R*₄ chiefly and almost uniformly infumated; darker brown areas at anterior cord, outer end of cell *1st M*₂ and as broad seams on outer half of vein *Cu*, distal section of *Cu*₁ and *m-cu*; outer medial field infumated, with pale marginal droplets in outer ends of cells *2nd M*₂ and *M*₃; veins yellow, darker in the clouded areas. Venation: *R*₁₊₂ entire; *M*₃₊₄ only a little shorter than the basal section of *M*₃.

Abdominal tergites obscure yellow, with three brown stripes, the median one broad on basal and intermediate segments, narrowed on outer tergites, ending on tergite seven, slightly interrupted at the posterior margins of the segments; lateral stripes narrow, becoming obsolete behind; sternites yellow, with a median brown vitta. Ovipositor with cerci nearly straight, very slender.

Holotype, ♀, Potrerillos, altitude 3,500 feet, May 12, 1934 (Brown).

In its general appearance, especially the wing pattern, the present fly is most similar to the Chilean *Tipula philippiana* Alexander, differing in the details of coloration and venation. It is probable that this species will be found to belong to the *glaphyroptera* group of species.

Tipula ctenopyga new species.

General coloration of mesonotum reddish brown, the usual stripes reduced to three conspicuous black spots; antennæ elongate; femora obscure yellow, the tips very narrowly but conspicuously black; wings with a brown tinge, the stigma dark brown, conspicuous; R_{1+2} entire; abdomen with a subterminal black ring; male hypopygium with the conspicuous tergite parallel-sided, the apex convexly rounded and set with abundant black setæ; a conspicuous black lobe on mesal face of basistyle; eighth sternite produced ventrad into scoop-like flattened lobes that bear marginal spinous setæ; ædeagus trifid at apex.

MALE.—Length about 12 mm.; wing 11.5 mm.; antenna about 4.8 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head short and stout, without nasus, obscure brownish yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennæ relatively long; basal three segments obscure yellow, succeeding segments black, the apices very restrictively brightened; at and beyond midlength of the organ the segments are uniformly black; flagellar segments incised; terminal segment very small. Head chestnut brown; anterior vertex wide.

Mesonotum reddish brown, the præscutum with three black spots, one representing the anterior fourth of a narrow median stripe, the others occupying the anterior ends of the usual outer præscutal stripes, extending laterad to the margins; scutellum and mediotergite darkened. Pleura obscure reddish yellow. Halteres dusky. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips very narrowly but conspicuously black, the amount subequal on all legs; tibiæ obscure brownish yellow, the tips very narrowly blackened; basitarsi brownish yellow, the outer tarsal segments brownish black. Wings with a brown tinge, preareolar region and cells *C* and *Sc* more yellowish; stigma oval, dark brown, conspicuous; veins brownish black, paler in the more brightened costal portions. Wings with conspicuous basal petiole; macrotrichia on veins R_{2+3} , R_3 , R_{4+5} and M_1 , very restricted or lacking elsewhere beyond cord. Venation: R_{1+2} entire; cell 1st M_2 long and narrow; petiole of cell M_1 a little exceeding *m*; cell 2nd *A* very narrow, reduced to a linear strip.

Basal abdominal tergites reddish, with a broken black median stripe, on tergites two and three including the narrow posterior borders; tergites six and seven uniformly black; sternites reddish yellow, segments seven and eight black; hypopygium obscure reddish yellow. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite unusually long, obliquely elevated, projecting caudad to opposite or beyond the outer level of the dististyles; parallel-sided, the caudal margin gently convex, blackened by an abundant concentration of setæ. Lower and inner face of basistyle with a conspicuous, elongate, black lobe, its margin microscopically roughened. Outer dististyle small, slender, black. Inner dististyle a compact compressed blade. Eighth sternite extensive, the apical portion directed ventrad into two flattened scoop-like lobes, separated from one another by membrane, their margins with several black spinous setæ that pass into longer normal setæ on mesal portions. Aedeagus small and slender, before apex on either side with a slender spinelike arm, presenting the appearance of a delicate trident.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 20, 1935 (MacSwain).

Tipula ctenopyga is most nearly related to *T. detecta* Alexander, of Venezuela, differing in the wing-pattern and venation, and in the coloration of the body and legs. The male sex of *detecta* is still unknown to me.

Limonia (*Limonia*) paucilobata new species.

Belongs to the *apicata* group; general coloration of mesonotum yellow, the præscutum with a black median stripe and shorter, confluent lateral stripes; pleura chiefly yellow; fore femora black; wings with a strong dusky tinge, the stigma and outer radial field darker; *m-cu* at fork of *M*; abdominal tergites brownish black, the sternites obscure yellow; male hypopygium with basistyle simple, provided with a single lobe.

MALE.—Length about 6 mm.; wings 6.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; basal flagellar segments oval, the outer segments subcylindrical; segments with short glabrous apical necks; terminal segment longer than penultimate, its outer end pointed. Head gray, clearer gray along posterior orbits and on the linear anterior vertex; central portion of posterior vertex blackened.

Pronotum obscure yellow, narrowly blackened medially. Mesonotal præscutum polished yellow laterally, with a conspicuous entire black median stripe and short confluent lateral stripes; scutal lobes blackened, the median area obscure yellow; scutellum obscure yellowish brown, paler on posterior margin; mediotergite infuscated. Pleura and pleurotergite obscure yellow, the anepisternum and ventral pleurotergite slightly darkened. Halteres dark brown, the base of stem restrictedly yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; fore femora black, the bases narrowly yellow; middle and posterior femora dark brown, pale basally, the tips passing into black; tibiæ and tarsi brown, the terminal segments of the latter darker. Wings with a strong dusky tinge, the outer radial field more evidently infumated; stigma oval, darker brown; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending shortly before fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ close to its tip; *Rs* exceeding twice the basal section of *R*₄₊₅; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites brownish black; sternites obscure yellow; hypopygium darkened. Male hypopygium with the basistyle simple, the mesal face on proximal half with a single stout lobe. Dististyle simple, gradually narrowed to a slender curved beaklike point. Gonapophyses unusually broad and flattened, the terminal beak short and curved. Aedeagus narrow.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 5, 1935 (MacSwain).

In the structure of the male hypopygium, *Limonia* (*Limonia*) *paucilobata* is quite distinct from the other members of the

apicata group. The relatively simple nature of the basistyle is likewise found in *L. (L.) acuminata* Alexander, *L. (L.) hoffmani* Alexander, *L. (L.) rapax* Alexander, and others, but the details of structure of all parts of the hypopygium are distinct.

Orimarga (Orimarga) melampodia new species.

General coloration gray, the lateral margin of præscutum, together with the pleura, striped longitudinally with blue-gray; legs brownish black; wings whitish subhyaline; *Sc* short, R_{1+2} relatively long, approximately three times R_{2+3} ; abdomen brownish black.

MALE.—Length about 9 mm.; wing 6.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments oval, with short verticils; terminal segment larger than the penultimate. Head gray.

Mesonotum almost uniform dark plumbeous gray, the lateral margins of præscutum more blue-gray pruinose; a blackened spot on lateral margin of præscutum before suture. Pleura above light gray, with a broad blue-gray stripe extending from behind the fore coxæ, passing above remaining coxæ to base of abdomen, narrowly bordered above by blackish; ventral sternopleurite blackened. Halteres with stem pale yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with coxæ and trochanters black; remainder of legs brownish black, the femoral bases not or scarcely brightened. Wings whitish subhyaline; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* short, Sc_1 ending about opposite one-fifth the length of *Rs* and before level of *m-cu*; R_{1+2} fully three times R_{2+3} and about one-third the length of *Rs*.

Abdomen brownish black, the sternites a little paler. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle acicular, blackened, scarcely sinuous on distal half. Blades of gonapophyses narrow, the tips pale, long-attenuate.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,500 feet, May 14, 1934 (Brown).

Orimarga (Orimarga) melampodia is closest to *O. (O.) dampfi* Alexander, of Mexico, differing in the blackened legs, details of venation, as the short R_{2+3} and long R_{1+2} , and in slight details of the male hypopygium.

Helius (Helius) distinervis new species.

General coloration brownish black; legs dark brown, the outer tarsal segments paling to obscure yellow; wings with a weak brown tinge, stigma oval, medium brown; *m-cu* lying far distad, nearly twice its own length beyond the fork of *M*; male hypopygium with numerous small spinulæ surrounding the two major apical spines of the outer dististyle.

MALE.—Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 4.6 mm.

Rostrum not apparent in the unique type. Antennæ small, dark brown, the outer segments broken. Head dark brown.

Thorax uniformly brownish black, without stripes. Halteres dusky throughout. Legs dark brown, the outer tarsal segments paling to obscure yellow. Wings with a weak brown tinge, the prearcular region and cells *C* and *Sc* slightly darker brown; stigma oval, medium brown; veins dark brown. Costal fringe of moderate length. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite five-sixths the length of the long *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; branches of *Rs* rather strongly diverging at outer ends, cell *R*₄ at margin wider than cell *R*₂; inner end of cell 1st *M*₂ strongly narrowed; *m-cu* lying far distad, about opposite *r-m* and nearly twice its own length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen black; hypopygium and sternites a little paler. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle unequally bifid at apex, with numerous additional spinulæ grouped around the apex. Inner dististyle subequal in length, gradually narrowed outwardly. Lateral tergal arms directed mesad as parallel-sided flattened blades, the tips obtusely rounded.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 20, 1935 (MacSwain).

Helius (Helius) distinervis is very different from other described species, especially in the unusual position of the *m-cu* crossvein. The rostrum is invisible in the unique type but the generic reference seems undoubtedly to be correct unless a new group might be deemed necessary to receive the species.

Ischnothrix (Ischnothrix) patens new species.

General coloration of thorax medium brown; antennæ (female) elongate, exceeding one-half the body in length; legs pale brown; wings with a strong brownish yellow tinge, the long-oval stigma pale brown; *R*₃ short, nearly erect; cell *M*₂ open by atrophy of basal section of *M*₃; *m-cu* shortly beyond fork of *M*; abdominal segments dimidiate, brown, the caudal half light yellow.

FEMALE.—Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 5 mm.; antenna about 3 mm.

Rostrum pale brown; palpi dark brown. Antennæ (female) exceeding one-half the length of body; scape and pedicel pale, flagellum black; flagellar segments long-cylindrical, with relatively short verticils scattered throughout the length. Head pale brown.

Mesonotum medium brown, unmarked, the pleura a little brighter. Halteres yellow, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxæ testaceous brown; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs pale brown, the terminal segments dark brown. Wings with a strong brownish yellow tinge, the long-oval stigma pale brown; cells *C* and *Sc* brighter yellow than remainder of ground; veins pale brown, *Sc* more yellowish. All veins beyond cord with macrotrichia. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending beyond midlength of the arcuated *Rs*, *Sc*₂ about mid-distance between origin of *Rs* and tip of *Sc*₁; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ elongate, gently arcuated; *R*₃ short, nearly erect; distance on margin between veins *R*₁₊₂ and *R*₃ a little greater than the

length of latter; R_4 a little shorter than R_{2+3+4} ; cell M_2 open by atrophy of basal section of M_3 ; cell $2nd\ M_2$ about three times its petiole; $m-cu$ shortly beyond fork of M .

Abdominal segments dimidiate, brown, the caudal half of each segment light yellow, the extreme base of the segments more vaguely brightened. cerci slender.

Holotype, ♀, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 5, 1935 (MacSwain).

Ischnothrix (Ischnothrix) patens is readily distinguished from all previously described Neotropical species by the open cell M_2 of the wings. Except for this character, it much resembles *I. (I.) argentinicola* (Alexander) of Argentina. It is entirely distinct from the two species previously known from northern South America, *I. (I.) brevisector* Alexander, of Venezuela, and *I. (I.) lloydi* (Alexander), of Colombia. The genus *Ischnothrix* Bigot had not been found in America north of Colombia and is not included in Curran's "North American Diptera," 1934.

***Lipsothrix neotropica* new species.**

General coloration pale yellow; legs whitish; wings whitish subhyaline; $m-cu$ at near two-thirds the length of cell $1st\ M_2$; male hypopygium with the interbase pale, long and sinuous, gradually narrowed to hairlike points.

MALE.—Length about 6.5 mm.; wing 7 mm.

Rostrum pale yellow; palpi a little darker. Antennæ with scape and pedicel pale yellow, flagellum brown; flagellar segments oval, the verticils exceeding the segments in length. Head pale yellow.

Thorax uniformly pale yellow. Halteres pale yellow, the knobs weakly darkened. Legs whitish, even the last tarsal segment scarcely darkened. Wings whitish subhyaline, unmarked; veins brown. Macrotrichia of veins long and conspicuous. Venation: Sc_1 ending just beyond fork of R_s , Sc_2 a short distance from its tip; R_s in longitudinal alignment with R_{2+3+4} ; R_{2+3} subequal to R_{1+2} ; veins R_3 and R_4 diverging at margin so cell R_2 is only a little more than one-half as extensive at margin as cell R_3 ; $m-cu$ at near two-thirds the length of cell $1st\ M_2$.

Abdominal tergites pale brownish yellow, sternites whitish; hypopygium pale except for the blackened outer dististyle. Male hypopygium with the interbases pale, long and sinuous, gradually narrowed to hairlike points.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 7, 1935 (MacSwain).

Lipsothrix neotropica is the first Neotropical member of the genus to be discovered. It is very distinct from the only known Nearctic species, *L. sylvia* (Alexander), differing markedly in

the venation, as the distal position of *m-cu*, and in the structure of the male hypopygium, especially of the interbases. The individual, while pale, is certainly not in teneral condition.

Gonomyia (Gonomyia) remota obtusistyla new subspecies.

MALE.—Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 4.5 mm.

Close to typical *remota* Alexander, of southern Mexico and Salvador, differing in details of structure of the male hypopygium. Inner dististyle with the outer arm stouter, less spine-like in appearance; inner arm obtuse at apex, not extended into an acute spine as in the typical form. Aedeagus with apical blade more expanded.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,500 feet, May 12, 1934 (Brown). Paratopotypes, 2 ♂♂, altitude 3,000 feet, May 14–15, 1935 (MacSwain).

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) macswaini new species.

Belongs to the *manca* group; general coloration dark brown, the pleura with a longitudinal whitish stripe; antennæ black throughout; legs brownish black to black; wings with a strong brownish tinge, the stigma a trifle darker but very poorly delimited; *Sc*₁ ending opposite origin of *Rs*; male hypopygium with outer apical angle of basistyle produced into a long fleshy lobe; dististyles subterminal, asymmetrical on the two sides; phallosome with a single blackened rod.

MALE.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout. Head dark, variegated on posterior portion by yellow.

Pronotum and lateral pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum and scutal lobes dark brown; median area of scutum testaceous; scutellum yellow, dark at base; mediotergite darkened posteriorly, slightly paler on cephalic portion. Pleura dark brown, with a broad whitish longitudinal stripe extending from behind the fore coxæ to the abdominal sternites; dorsopleural membrane pale. Halteres dark, the knobs broken. Legs with the coxæ brownish testaceous; remainder of legs brownish black to black. Wings with a strong brown tinge, the stigma a trifle darker but very poorly delimited; prearcular region and costal field slightly paler than the ground; veins brown. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending opposite origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ removed from its tip; *Rs* relatively long, exceeding one-half its anterior branch; cell 1st *M*₂ closed; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, sternites obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with outer apical lobe of basistyle long and slender, subequal in length to the body of style. Dististyles of the two sides asymmetrical, one side terminating in two slender rods, the inner of which is heavily blackened, the outer straight and paler; at base of these rods an additional tiny black spine; style of opposite side with a long base, at apex expanded into an

asymmetrical head that is conspicuously bispinous. Phallosome complex, asymmetrical, with a single blackened rod.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 5, 1935 (MacSwain).

Gonomyia (*Lipophleps*) *macswaini* is named in honor of the collector of many of the interesting species discussed in this report. The species is readily told from all other members of the *manca* group by the structure of the male hypopygium, especially the prolonged lobes of the basistyles, in conjunction with the strongly asymmetrical dististyles.

SOME SYNONYMY IN NEOTROPICAL HESPERIIDÆ (LEPIDOPTERA)

BY E. L. BELL

Kirby in his "Catalogue of the Collection of Diurnal Lepidoptera Formed by the Late William Chapman Hewitson," p. 243, 1879, lists "*Nisoniades selma* Hewitson" from "Cayenne, Amazon, Venezuela, Rio."

The writer could find no published description of this name by Hewitson and wrote to Brigadier W. H. Evans of the British Museum for information about it and has received a reply stating that it is a manuscript name and that the specimens in the Hewitson collection labelled "*selma*" are *Chiomara mithrax* Moeschler.

Mabille, "Genera Insectorum," xvii, p. 74, 1903, lists "*Chiomara salma* Hewitson," an evident misspelling of "*selma*."

Nisoniades selma Kirby (Hewitson ms.) and *Chiomara salma* Mabille are thus disposed of as synonyms of *Chiomara mithrax* Moeschler.